

MINE OPERATOR CHIEFS DEMAND DISTRICT ACTION

No Strike Settlement Is Possible Otherwise, They Insist.

HOUSE COMMITTEE LOOKS TO HARDING

Considers Direct Appeal To President for Conference.

If the House Labor Committee, or even President Harding, would settle the coal strike at this time, in the opinion of operators' spokesmen here, John L. Lewis must be persuaded to allow district settlements throughout the so-called central competitive field.

The passage by the House of the amendment providing that no funds given to the Department of Justice can be used in prosecuting the operators or miners for entering a conference does not alter the viewpoint of the operators. It was said.

Amendment Ineffective.

Such an amendment and the assurances of Attorney General Daugherty fail to dispose of two factors, they contend:

1. Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court of Indiana, whom miners as well as operators fear as "ruthless and independent," for in his court indictments are pending against both sides.

2. The so-called central competitive field, which is held by the operators to be nonexistent since 1920. The hands-off policy of the administration, as further exemplified in the White House reply to Senator Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico, that no Federal troops will be employed to quash any mine uprisings until it is proven conclusively that State troops are unable to cope with the situation was taken to mean a tacit acceptance of the operators' and miners' conduct so far.

Sees No Hope of Conference.

P. H. Penna, secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, has characterized the House committee's efforts toward a "timely" settlement as "hopeless." He is regarded as the chief spokesman for the operators of the central competitive field, and it was said his attitude may be accepted as typical of the whole bituminous coal industry.

Members of the House Labor Committee are now considering a direct appeal to President Harding to "intervene" but this is being held together. With small likelihood of a coal famine for many weeks to come, with sufficient hands to man the pumps at the mines, with few if any outbreaks of violence, and with the administration apparently calmly observing the controversy, the operators, it was pointed out, would scarcely accede to the President's wishes without counter demands from the United Mine Workers agree to district settlements.

Believed Final Showdown.

The operators are cognizant that this strike is the "last fight" of the union, it has developed in the testimony before the House committee, but they are equally cognizant that this is their own "last fight."

It is now a question of who can hold out the longest. Inasmuch as the operators have failed to hasten a settlement, this question, it would seem, cannot be answered for many weeks to come, until the public, the miners and the operators themselves begin to feel the pinch of a coal shortage.

A survey of conditions in the coal fields, just completed by the National Coal Association, discloses that the country is amply supplied with bituminous coal, although for the last week, ending April 8, total production was slightly under 4,000,000 tons, about 60 per cent of normal.

Little Market for Coal.

"While this is below the capacity of the nonunion fields, the only reason for the restricted production is to be feared in the inability of the operators to find a market for their coal," the survey reads. "Thousands of cars of coal are standing on the mine sidings and in railroad yards awaiting billing orders from consumers."

As is evident that if consumers go into the market for larger amounts of coal, mines and mine workers in nonunion fields are ready to add largely to the weekly output. In the union field the factor limiting production is, in general, the strike, but in the nonunion fields the limiting factor continues to be the lack of orders, as for many weeks past.

"Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are nearly 100 per cent closed down, but large number of cars loaded during the last week before the strike are still unshipped. West of the Mississippi mines are closed; nonunion mines are operating so far as orders for coal enable the mines to run."

The purpose of the conference is reported to "consider problems confronting particular localities, as well as the labor movement in general, and the best plans and methods with which to meet these problems."

The conference is called concurrently with the convention of six big railroad shop craft unions. It is predicted some action for the miners will be taken.

THE LONE CRUSADER—By J. N. Darling.



TARIFF STRUGGLE IN SENATE WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

Contest Between Houses Centers on American Valuation Plan.

The Senate this week will begin consideration of the permanent tariff bill, work on which has been practically completed by the Finance Committee.

The committee is expected to report out the bill tomorrow or Wednesday, and open a struggle which, it is expected, will last for months.

House and Senate at Odds.

Not only is there a wide divergence of opinion in the Senate itself on the wisdom of adopting a high protective tariff, but trouble between House and Senate also is in prospect.

The bill, as reported by the Finance Committee, will provide for the foreign valuation system of levying duties. The House voted for American valuation and will oppose the change made by the upper chamber.

The schedule of duties proposed in the bill is the highest in the history of the country. They are slightly in excess of the Payne-Aldrich rates, and perhaps 15 or 20 per cent higher than the Dingley tariff.

Debt Funding Appointments.

The Senate today is expected to confirm the appointment of Senator Smoot and Representative Burton to the commission for funding the debts of foreign governments. The Senate Judiciary Committee, after an investigation, reported its view that it would be unconstitutional for them to serve. The Senate, however, is expected to reject this report and vote for confirmation.

Principal business in the House during the week will be the naval appropriation bill, with administration forces opposing the cut to 66,000 in personnel proposed by the Appropriations Committee.

The House Labor Committee will continue its efforts to adjust the coal strike.

SAYS BONUS FOES MADE WAR PROFITS

In a letter received by every Senator yesterday, John Thomas Taylor, vice chairman of the American Legion's legislative committee, delivers a withering broadside at financial magnates who are fighting the pending soldier bonus legislation. Mr. Taylor cites numerous publications to show he has business plenty of money on hand for stock speculation while it be grudged adjusted compensation to the soldiers who made secure its interests.

"The banks of the United States," said Mr. Taylor, "earned during the war period and the prosperity era immediately following, profits which they still retain, of \$1,747,605,000. This sum is three times the estimated amount that veterans will borrow from banks within the next three years upon adjusted service certificates, when the Senate ratifies the five-fold adjusted compensation bill in the form recently passed by the House," he pointed out.

Army May Probe Col. Beck's Death

Attidavit Alleges Judge and Mrs. Day Gave Untrue Testimony.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 9.—Charges that testimony which Jean P. Day and Mrs. Day gave at the inquest into the death of Col. Paul Ward Beck is "untrue" were filed here today with County Attorney Forrest Hughes, just before the slain officer's body was loaded aboard a baggage car to be shipped to Washington for burial in Arlington Cemetery.

While County Attorney Hughes asserted that the State is satisfied with the verdict and recommendations of the coroner's jury, the army board at Fort Sill has intimated that it is by no means ready to drop matters and that a government inquiry may soon be under way.

The army men feel that the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Day has "been blemished the uniform." They declare that when the "whole truth is known" this stigma will be removed. And they demand its removal.

Col. Beck's body, the casket covered with the flag, was loaded into fifth full military honors. Several thousand persons were at the railway station and in a pullman was the dead flier's aged mother, his son, Paul Ward Beck, Jr., and John Beck. A squadron of airplanes from Post Field circled about over the train and scattered flowers.

Leaps From Car In Exciting Chase

Negro, Caught on Roof, Is Charged With Attempting to Pick Pocket.

Discovered attempting to pick the pocket of a street-car patron, a negro made his escape last night by leaping from the car at Ninth and F streets northwest. Twenty minutes later he was caught on the roof of a three-story building on D street near Ninth street, after a chase in which more than a score of pedestrians joined a squad from the First precinct police station.

The prisoner, who gave his name as John Hatchet, 37 years old, 33 F street northwest, was hiding behind a chimney when two policemen closed in on him.

Nicholas Parvow, 318 Indiana avenue northwest, charged \$35 was taken from his pocket as he boarded a car at Ninth and F streets. He struck at the alleged pickpocket, but was hit first. As the fugitive dashed down Ninth street, crowds took up the chase which led to D street, down an alley, over a fence and finally up a fire escape of the three-story building. Parvow later identified him. Police are searching for an accomplice, who is believed to have received the money and also to have struck at Parvow when he hit at Hatchet. Hatchet had only \$6 when caught.

MONEY HIDDEN NEAR ENGRAVING BUREAU, IS RUMOR

Secret Service Agents Reported Digging for Bundles.

Without "startling developments," the first day of the investigation inventory at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by Treasury Department agents and Secret Service agents was completed yesterday.

While rumors of "big developments" continued in circulation, Treasury Department officials, under whose supervision the bureau is operated, declared that shortage predictions made in some quarters were entirely without foundation.

Yesterday's activities of those selected to conduct the inventory, for which the producing divisions of the bureau have been closed for an "indefinite period," were given over principally to arranging the checking-up work, it is said, although some of the actual checking has already begun.

Louis A. Hill, who was appointed director of the bureau immediately after President Harding's executive order resulted in dismissal of twenty-seven division executives, "was utterly fatigued as the result of his strenuous labors," according to a member of his family last night.

The inventory taking will be resumed today, when the bureau's store of bank notes, stamps and other supplies will be submitted to a rigid check.

Treasury Department officials last night denied the finding of a bundle of mutilated \$5 bills in the Potomac River by a boatman on Friday morning had any connection with the closing of the bureau or the ordered inventory. Secret Service operatives also denied any connection between the two occurrences.

Secret Service agents, aided by police, however, are reported to be digging in several places near the Potomac to find bundles of money and bonds which they were informed by a tipster had been hidden there.

Director Hill said the money fished from the river had been torn into small pieces and his only theory was that the notes possibly had been stolen and that the person responsible had taken fright and thrown them away. If every fragment had been of a separate note, the total value would have been about \$4,000. From the examination thus far made of the mutilated currency, he said, it is impossible to tell whether or not it had come out of circulation or from the bureau directly. The fragments had evidently been in water some time. Paper money, become worn through usage, is returned to the Treasury Department, cut into halves and turned over to the bureau to be made into pulp.

Jewish Relief Fund Totals \$18,000,000

DETROIT, April 9.—The fund for relief of Jewish war sufferers in Russia is approximately \$18,000,000, over-subscribed, David A. Brown, national chairman of the Jewish war sufferers' relief committee, announced here today, following a conference of Jews from all parts of the country.

The sum actually donated or subscribed is \$18,000,000, Brown declared.

FEAR NAVY CUT WOULD PUT U. S. IN THIRD PLACE

Minority of House Committee Plans to Fight Reduction.

READY TO DEMAND 86,000 PERSONNEL

Report Charges Attempt To Ignore Basic Policy of Treaty.

Lines are drawn for a determined struggle in the House over the naval appropriations bill, which would reduce the personnel of the navy to 67,000.

On one side are arrayed President Harding, Secretary Denby, high naval officers and Representatives, who support the view that the reductions proposed by the bill would destroy the 5-5-3 ratio and put the American navy in third place.

On the other side are Chairman Madden, of the Appropriations Committee; Representative Kelley, chairman of the subcommittee that framed the bill, and a large number of economy advocates and supporters of the argument that 67,000 men can properly man the fleet.

Asks for 86,000 men.

The administration is making every effort to obtain authorization for 86,000 men, and is utilizing all its influence to line up the House.

In anticipation of debate on the bill, which is to begin today, half a dozen members of the Appropriations Committee have filed a minority report advocating the 86,000 figure. This report is said to represent the administration views. In addition, other members of the House have sharply criticized the action of the Appropriations Committee.

Minority report is signed by Representatives Tinkham, of Massachusetts; Ware, of Pennsylvania; Wason, of New Hampshire; Magee and Husted, of New York; and Gallivan, of Massachusetts. All are Republicans except Gallivan. It declares that the appropriation bill ignores the ratio established by the arms conference, and seeks to place America in a position inferior to either Britain or Japan.

Sees Basic Policy Ignored.

"We find nothing in the provisions of the bill that would justify the assumption that it does in fact provide adequately for a navy of relative strength contemplated by the treaty," says the report. The underlying principle on which the treaty was based, it declares, is that the future strength of our navy must be determined by its strength in relation to Japan. This is the policy of the 5-5-3 ratio.

The bill ignores this basic principle and bears no reference to other powers whose strength must determine our proportion in this ratio. This bill is an attempt to ignore the agreement, to disregard the ratio and to subject the navy to the whims of the House.

Comparison is made with Japan and Britain, and it is contended that their personnel will far out-rank America's. This country should have 110,000 men in its navy, it is claimed.

Report Makes Comparisons.

The report warns that if America sinks to a third-rate power she will have little voice in future world councils. It criticizes the proposed reduction in the number of destroyers, and the scrapping of the battle ships and submarines.

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"We maintain that both the spirit and the letter of the naval treaty is violated in this bill," says the report. "It neither maintains an adequate, efficient navy nor upholds our proportion in the 5-5-3 ratio."

Representative McArthur, of Oregon, member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, predicted a revolt against the system of having all appropriations originate with the committee. The Naval Affairs Committee, McArthur said, was completely ignored in the preparation of the pending bill, although it is supposed to legislate on matters of naval policy. He will offer an amendment to increase the personnel to 86,000.

Fear Knockout of Navy.

"We are in this fight to win, and believe that an overwhelming majority of the American people are behind us," McArthur said.

Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, declared the bill would "scrap the naval treaty."

"The House has paralyzed the army," said Rogers. "Now it threatens to knock out the navy altogether. The bill would make America a second-class naval power. We are the most formidable single military leader of the divided republic. If they had intended to wreck our navy, they could not have more deliberately reduced the navy to a third-class naval power than the appropriation bill contemplates," said Britten.

European Situation Hopeless On Parley Eve, Says Simonds

Sees No Basis of Common Policy Between Nations—Believes Turmoil More Likely Than Progress at Genoa.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

PARIS, April 9.—A week ago I wrote that the Washington conference had made little European impression and that in France it was practically ignored. But the past few days have seen a change. Debate in the Senate over the four-power treaty have excited interest. The addition of reservations has been noted with interest as supplying a precedent for French action—and I think the French senate has in endeavoring by the use of gentle pressure—which doesn't seem gentle in the matter of financial obligations—the United States is undertaking to bring France into the matter of armaments, and this operation is very generally resented and will lead to a certain bitterness if it continues.

France doesn't for a moment accept the suggestion, coming from outside, that she is militaristic. You will find nowhere in France any expression of imperialistic ideas such as marked old Prussia. France does feel and believe that Germany is plotting a new attack. I am daily more and more impressed with the extent and intensity of this conviction. She does believe that if attacked she will be aided neither by American nor Britain. She sees the recent Senate fight as one more proof of American aloofness. Under these circumstances she is

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at the apparent growth in the United States of hostility to France. Recent events have shown that the Boyden note, and the language of the Genoa note all have been accepted as indicative of American disapprobation and as evidence of a gulf between America and France. This is the emotion of the people without regard to public life.

But in the press and parliament there is stirring still another emotion. Public men and the press feel that in endeavoring by the use of gentle pressure—which doesn't seem gentle in the matter of financial obligations—the United States is undertaking to bring France into the matter of armaments, and this operation is very generally resented and will lead to a certain bitterness if it continues.

Grieved at American Attitude.

At the present moment two emotions are very strongly marked in France toward America. There is to be found on all sides, surprise, disappointment and downright grief

GENOA PARLEY OPENS TODAY; BERLIN DUBIOUS

Teutons Have Faint Hope Spirit of Moderation May Be Born.

PUBLICITY URGED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Barring Reparations from Agenda May Make the Conference Barren.

GENOA, April 9.—The big five moved to take control of the Genoa conference when the supreme council met a day ahead of the first formal session to map out the course of the opening discussions.

Representatives of the allied nations insisted that only routine details relating to the opening session were discussed, but it was believed that the policy to be pursued toward Germany and Russia was under consideration.

Italy, it was decided, will present her reconstruction program first, because she is acting as host.

Lloyd George for Publicity.

Lloyd George will follow with his program, which is expected to provide the real basis of discussion.

Titcherlin, representing the Soviets, will be allowed to present his plan later. This procedure is apparently acceptable to the Russians.

A second session of the supreme council was held to discuss chiefly the vexing problem of publicity during the conference. Lloyd George came to the fore as the spokesman for utmost publicity, urging that each delegation appoint a press representative. Some difference of opinion was disclosed on this point, however, and the whole matter is still under consideration.

Germanians Are Hoping.

Pessimistic and skeptical, the Germans have come to Genoa just "hoping"—hoping that the psychology of a conference, the first since the war in which the victors met on terms of theoretical equality with the victors, would result in some general spirit of moderation toward Germany.

But their hopes are faint and doubtful.

Spokesmen for the German delegation observe that the first announcement of the Genoa conference, leaked conditions in Germany. Then Lloyd George and the American delegation reaffirmed the Cannes understanding not to discuss the question of reparations at Genoa—the one question that Germany really wanted to discuss—and a sharp fall in the mark resulted.

Following this, the new reparations terms adopted recently at Paris caused a further demoralizing drop in exchange, and the German came to Genoa with the mark at its lowest point it has reached since the war.

Have Only One Hope.

With reparations barred from the agenda and with Lloyd George's promise having agreed that they shall be no revision of existing treaties, the Germans frankly and somewhat despondently declare that they can see slight prospect of Genoa accomplishing anything to help Germany.

So there remains the one hope, the feeling that the atmosphere of peace created at Genoa may result subsequently in an attitude which will permit modification of the allied demands upon the late enemy. For this reason, the Germans are at Genoa, or to suggest any revision of the Versailles treaty, will react as unfavorably upon the rest of Europe, from an economic standpoint, as upon Germany herself. The Germans are not so stupid as to believe that the Versailles treaty is a permanent one, and they do not see how the subject can be approached without involving reparations.

The Germans also will seek to terminate the amassing of unproductive gold in countries where exchange is high. This could be done, they argue, by the granting of credits to countries with low exchange, both as national credits and as long-term loans for private undertakings.

Absence of F. S. felt.

In addition to the exclusion of reparations, another German reason for pessimism at Genoa is the absence of the United States. If the Germans and Russians are candid in their disappointment over America's refusal to attend the conference, they point out that America is not only the one country which is financially able to help to assist in European reconstruction, but believe she is the only one which could exert a restraining influence of moderation upon the reactionary elements of all the diplomacy.

DR. BRYSON HELD IN DEATH OF HIS WIFE BY SHOOTING

Former Washington Man Told Officials She Shot Herself.

DEATH-BED STORY Quarrel Said to Have Preceded Tragedy at Cassville, Pa.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 9.—Dr. Herbert Bryson, 48 years old, world war veteran and prominent physician of Cassville near here, is being held in the Huntingdon County jail in connection with the fatal shooting Saturday night of his wife, Helen Kirby Bryson, 30 years old, whom he is believed to have shot only eighteen months ago.

A statement given to Sheriff Cobbett and District Attorney Chester D. Fetterhoff by Mrs. Bryson, just before she died at Blair Memorial Hospital here this morning, laid the shooting to a quarrel between the couple in their home. The wife fled to her room and locked the door, she explained, but her husband broke the lock and entered with a revolver. He fired one shot only, the bullet piercing her abdomen, it was said.

After the shooting Bryson phoned Dr. Fred Hutchinson, of Huntingdon, to hurry to Cassville, saying Mrs. Bryson had shot herself. Dr. Hutchinson directed him to bring the wounded woman to the hospital. Shortly before midnight the victim said she wanted to make a statement, and the sheriff and district attorney were called. Bryson's arrest followed.

The Brysons had figured in social movements in this vicinity since their removal from Washington. Bryson was a major and a medical officer in the 117th Ammunition Train in the war. He was shell-shocked in the Argonne and invalided home.

Mrs. Bryson is a daughter of Mrs. C. G. Kirby, 125 Cort avenue, New York, who said to be a member of a prominent New York family.

Didn't Know Her Son Married.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bryson, 714 Twelfth street northeast, declared last night that the description of the death of her son, which she learned with the death of his wife at Huntingdon, Pa., fitted that of her son, Dr. Herbert Bryson, who left Washington for New York eighteen months ago.

"My son never told me he was married," said Mrs. Bryson, "although he wrote to me several times from New York. I did not know he was in the service."

According to Mrs. Bryson, her son went through five big battles with the 117th Ammunition Train in France during the world war and was both gassed and wounded. She also learned he was shell-shocked, several months after his return.

When Maj. Bryson returned from France, according to his mother, he was attached to Walter Reed Hospital. He was discharged from the army while there on August 15, 1920. Nine days later, according to Mrs. Bryson, he left for New York and has not been back to this city since.

MIGHTY LEVIATHAN CUTS WAVES AGAIN

NEW YORK, April 9.—The mighty Leviathan awoke from its Rip Van Winkle slumber today, tipped clear of her cobwebby Hoboken berth and picked her way out of the river and harbor as deftly as if it had been only a few days instead of several years since she passed into a state of suspended animation.

Tonight the one-time pride of the German merchant marine was nearing Newport News, Va., where she is to be reconducted. It may be two, and a half years before the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has carried to completion its refitting contract.

Just beyond Quarantine the Leviathan met the incoming Ryndam. The Holland-American liner's passengers lined her rails by the hundreds and the Ryndam's hand played the star Spangled Banner.

IRISH FREE STATE FORCES ON GUARD AGAINST OUTBREAK

Organize to Stop Sniping Of Sentries by Republicans.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Ominous rumors that the Irish Republican extremists are preparing an Easter coup were circulating here as Free State troops organized to suppress sniping and sporadic outbreaks which are harassing sentries and have resulted in the slaying of one officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Officials have been unable to trace these rumors of the threatened outbreak, but recalling the strong sentiment attached to the Easter season since the rebellion of 1916. Free State forces are being put on their guard throughout Ireland.

Armored Patrol Scouts City.

Sniping of sentries has become so serious that the Irish Free State has organized an armored patrol and scoured the city and suburbs during the week-end. Warning was issued that drastic action would be taken against any one caught using arms against the soldiers.

Free State detachments on duty in the entire district have been equipped with high powered rifles in addition to the regulation revolvers. Guard details have been reinforced.

Barbed wire barricades have been thrown around the entrances to Dublin and the entrances to the provisional government are being more strongly guarded than ever.

Delay Collins' Speech.

Michael Collins was scheduled to address a big meeting at Wexford today, but irreconcilable supporters of De Valera urged efforts to interfere with it. Every effort was made by the extremists to block trains running into Wexford and the railroad track was torn up in many places. Interference with train movements centered on the lines running in from Cork.

British troops vacating military barracks at Youghal were caught in the town and the barracks occupied by Republican troops. The imperial forces then reoccupied the barracks. Details as to casualties if any were not obtainable. Troop movements and other sections were clouded with similar uncertainty.

Collins Scores De Valera.

Collins in his speech at Wexford, declared De Valera is talking in the language of a despot who shouts the name of liberty while trampling liberty's form and by the use of the word "liberty" to deceive.

"If civil war breaks out," Collins continued, "and unless there is an immediate change in the tone of his tactics, it looks as though civil war can be averted by a miracle. There is little doubt that the British will return. In that event they will come back to restore order we have shown ourselves unable to keep."

Collins charged Orangemen with joining the British to wreck the treaty and aiding in preparing the ground for civil war, hoping thus to consolidate their power over the six counties in dispute and thereby to deny the control by the Catholic Nationalist population of Ulster. He appealed to De Valera to pause and consider his promise not to interfere in a free election.

CHITA-JAPANESE AGREEMENT NEAR

TOKYO, April 9.—The Darien agreement between Japan and the Chita Republic, by which Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Siberia and trade reopened, is expected to be signed within a few days, the Chita diplomats having signified their intention to meet Japan's demands.

It is declared here that the signing of the Darien agreement does not for the present, at least, mean the diplomatic recognition of the Chita government by Japan.